PERTAINING TO THE INDIAN WARS & THE BUILDING OF FORT MIAMIS

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REFERENCE

TRANSCRIPTIONS OF MANUSCRIPTS FROM THE CANADIAN PUBLIC ARCHIVES PERTAINING TO THE INDIAN WARS AND THE BUILDING OF FORT NIAGARA

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MSS from Canadian Public Archives

on

Indian Wars

& Ft. Miamis

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Diary of Thomas Duggan

(From the manuscript collections of the Canadian Public Archives.)

1793

September 25th to 26th. Nothing occurred worth Mentioning

27th Mr. Clarke arrived from the Glaize. he brings no news

30th A band of Ottowas from the Mouth of the River arrived on their way to the Glaize.

October 7. A young man belonging to a band of Ottawa's died last Night

15th Messengers with painted Tobacco arrived from the Glaize with an account of the approach of Wayne's Army. -

16th. Wrote to Colo. England on account of the approach of Waynes Army. -

17th Kekenathucka arrived with a confirmation of the American Army being near Fort Jefferson. -

18th Yanigo arrived from Roche de Bout with an account of the little Otter having seen the American Army Four days ago at Fort Jefferson which he describes to be infinitely more Numerous than St Clairs, and that he sent directions to the Women to hide their corn and prepare to leave their Village. -

19th. An Ottawa from Roche de Bout passed this morning with painted Tobacco To Equshwa in order to hasten him to go upwards.

20th. Received Mr. Chew's letters of 28th & 31 Augt. One Indian was seen this Evening close under the Bank by the water side who ran to the Woods on being discovered. I suspect him to belong to some unfriendly party near hand and that he was sent as a spy to know the Strength of this part of the Country

21st. As soon as it was light I went and discovered the track of the Indian seen last Night, he diverted his course towards the South West. Equshwa arrived to be certainly informed of the Approach of the American Army. -

22d. Two Hurons arrived who had been with the Party under the little Otter. They relate that they attacked a convoy of ... visions five days ago under an escort of one hundred & Twenty Men between Fort St. Clair and Fort Jefferson, that they Killed between Twenty and thirty and took ten prisoners with all the provisions and sixty horses. they also say there was one Indian among the Killed supposed to be a Chickasaw. About onehour after the arrival of the above Hurons a runner arrived express from the Glaize with information that the American Army was coming on very rapidly & were within two days march of the Glaize three days ago. - Equshwa sent off messages to Sandusky and the Ottawas on the Lake requiring them to come in immediately.

This evening Mr. Clarke returned from Roche de Bout and brought one of the prisoners, from the little Otter, he says his name is Connor a soldier belonging to the 2d U. S. Regiment, that he was one of a party of a hundred & twenty Men sent to escort provisions and Officers baggage from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferson that on the 17th Instant in the morning early they were attacked by the Indian, that the greatest part of the soldiers Ran away and dispersed on the first alarm and that the remainder who stood were either killed or taken prisoners - he says he cannot tell the number Killed but imagines them to be above Thirty, and he was one of the Five Prisoners Taken, he says that General Wayne's Army was at Fort Jefferson, and that it consisted of between Three and four thousand men including Militia and a hundred Chickasaw Indians, that the Army intrench every night with Felled Trees &c and that their marches are much longer than General St. Clairs, sometimes fifteen miles a day. That it was the common conversation among the Officers that they expect to be in Detroit before the Winter. he further adds that the Indians plundered the Waggons of every thing valuable, and distroyed what they could not bring away on Sixty horses, which they took out of the Waggons, and that they left some teams of Oxen behind in the Waggons without killing them. The Runner who came in this Morning brought me a private Message from the Chiefs at the Glaize desiring me to move from this place immediately as it was not safe on account of the Rapid

movements of the American Army . -

23d. The Ottawas of Roche de Bout who have just returned from war came here this day and brought another Prisoner and Five scalps. -

24th. The little Otter in Council this morning gave me up the Prisoner brought in Yesterday called Henry Darias a German soldier who served under General Burgoyne, and delivered seven scalps to Eguakwa to be sent to the different Lake Indians to hasten them to the defence of their Country. Eguakwa set off with them immediately. The prisoner Connor was not given up to me as I expected but taken back again on the Return of the Ottawas this day. Eguakwa informed me yesterday that the alarm we had here a few Nights ago, and which we supposed to be caused by Chickasaws, but he believes to be Senecas, as he had been told before the Corn planter returned home, that General Washington had offered him three hundred dollars for my scalp, and a sum in proportion for all others concerned in the Indian Department, and he advised me to be very watchful and endeavour to get into a more secure situation. -

25th. This morning early two runners one a Delaware the other a Shawanoe came here from the Glaize with information that the American Army was left four days ago between the Ground where St. Clairs defeat was and the Glaize, and that they were making

Rapid Marches. They brough painted Tobacco for the last time to the Hurons and Lake Indians which was immediately forwarded by Runners. -

27th. Forty three Wyandots arrived on their way to the Chaise, The Wastenoe Chief and two of his men arrived from above with two Scalps and one American Officer's Sword. These three men fought and drove off a party of forty five horse who charged There were six of the Wastenoes when the American party first discovered them but three of them ran to to Woods before a Shot was fired. -

28th. The Wyandots held a Council with Captn Pipe this Morning One of the Men belonging to the New Boat came up this Morning from the mouth of the River with Letters from Colo. England and Capt Elliott. -

29th. Took my heavy Baggage and paper to the mouth of the River and Encamped near Swan Creek. -

31st. One of the large Boats was driven on Shore having parted with her Anchor in a heavy gale. -

Novr. 1st. Dragged all day for the Anchor without success.

2d Returned to the Rapids where no certain intelligence of the American Army or movements of the Indians had arrived.

5th. Seven Potowatomies from the head of the River Raisen arrived on their way to the Glaize. They say the greatest part of their Tribe have crossed the Country to the Glaize in consequence of the pressing Messages of Eguakwa: they say that Eguakwa is gone to bring all the Ottawas & Chippawas in the Neighborhood of Detroit. -

7th. Mr. Clark: whom I sent to the Glaize the third instant returned he brough an account that the American Army is advanced only as far as the bridge six miles on this side Fort Jefferson where they are encamped and intrenched. - Mr. Smith arrived express this Night from Colo. England.

10th. Mr. Smith returned with my letter to Colo. England

11th. I sent Mr. Clarke and McPherson to the Glaize to _____ the real state of the Indians and American Army Before the close of the Navigation. -

13th. Mr. Clarke returned from the Glaize with account that some Shawanoe Spies just came in there who say they saw a very large Body of horse at Kettle Creek: where the road Forks to the Miamis Towns and the Glaize. That they were coming the Glaize Road & when they left them were a day and a half march from that place. The Chiefs have sent pressing Messages to the Lake Indians to Join them without delay, and have requested my assistance in Forwarding them. -

The potawatomies have all returned home from a Belief that the Americans do not mean to come on this Winter so that the Numbers who are left to oppose this Army are small indeed. -

15th. Sent off Simon Girty to the Glaize for intelligence with directions to return the moment he shall have learnt any certain accounts of the American Army. An Ottawa sent by Egushwa to Roche de Bout called on me in his way to inform me he was sent to acquaint the Ottawas that one of the prisoners a Frenchman taken by the little Otter's party had shot the Indian who owned him, whilst asleep and Tomahawked the Indians wife. 'Tis a Considerable loss to this Nation as [redacted] both the Man and Woman were leaders of Parties in War, and I greatly fear that all the other prisoners will be Sacrificed to revenge this murder. -

16th. Received letters from Colo. England by Mr. McDonald a Trader, Two Ottawas arrived from Egushwa who say he will be here to morrow.

20th. Alarmed this Night by the Report of a Mingoe that scalking Indians were seen about here this Evening. -

21st. left the foot of the Rapids & got to point au Chene.

25th. Received an account from the Glaize by John Watkins a Deserter from the American Army who was sent down to me by the Chiefs that the Militia had gone home and the light-horse returned

to Kentucky for the Winter, and that there was not more than twenty days Provision in Camp for the Army who are yet six Miles on this side Fort Jefferson - raising huts

26th. Set off for Detroit. -

December 1st. Arrived this Evening at the Mouth of Detroit River after very Stormy disagreeable Weather. -

3d. Sent for some Indians who returned from the Claims to be more particularly informed of the situation of the Indians and American Army -

4th Received Nearly the same information as that of the 25th. the Chief I sent for was sick and could Not come to me.

5th Proceeded up the River as far as the Petite Cote

7th Arrived at Detroit.

16th A Seven Nation Indian died last Night at this place. -

24th. from the 16th to this day No News of any Kind.

(signed) Thomas Duggan Clk I.D.
for Colo. McKee on Business in
the Indian Country

Montreal 24th March 1794

a True Copy

Joseph Chew

S.I.A.

Fort Miamis: From the Canadian Public Archives MG Collection. (Photostat in possession of the Anthony Wayne Parkway Board.)

York Upper Canada

Nov. 10th. 1793.

Sir.

Since the closure of my dispatch No. 19, I have had much conversation with Captain Brant and Colonel Butler on the Subject of the failure of the late Treaty. I am sorry to learn that the Lake Indians namely, the Ottawas, Pottawatomies & Chippewas have Seceded from the Confederacy, and together with the Six Nations have transmitted to Congress proposals relinquishing the Ohio Boundary as stipulated by the Confederacy & claiming that of the Muskingum as delivered to Lord Dorchester in August 1791, with some alterations rather advantageous to the British Interests.

Captain Brant was full of complaints against Colonel Hamtramck but which I have reason to believe are without any just grounds, and I suspect that the principle of disunion arose from this Chieftain: It does not appear that He expects the United States will agree to this second Boundary; and on my urging him to state what were his Sentiments should such be the case, his answer was, "That should the Boundary be refused the Confederacy would be again united - that he knew the Pottawatomies of St. Joseph had determined to obtain peace at any rate, and that He thought of siding with them in not absolutely insisting upon the Ohio as the Boundary, it might be the means of reconciling them to the general Interests." I have reason to believe that this artful Chieftain has made some such promise to the People of the States. He appears to be much agitated and dissatisfied with the prospect of Indian Affairs: however an Event he did not expect has taken place, and the actual advance of General Wayne's

Army which I have just received information of, from Colonel England & Colonel McKee will probably be productive of decisive events. What will be the Conduct of the Six Nations it is impossible to ascertain; - On the on hand, they must lose their present possessions within the States should they take up Arms; On the other, should they suffer their Neighbouring Tribes to be crushed, they are sensible they can only protract their own destruction. The Lake Indians within the Boundary of the United States will more immediately perceive the consequence should the Shawanoes & Delawares who are migratory Tribes quit the Country, as they will inevitably lose their Territory beyond the Lakes.

Whether in ballancing between these evils, these Tribes shall incline to act vigourously against the States, or to remain pacific or neuter, probably will depend upon the success of Mr. Haynes inroad.

If the Neutrality of the Six Nations should secure Presque Isle from being garrisoned It might possibly be more beneficial to the Confederacy, than their open assistance: but I understand that the Pensylvanians claim that important Post, tho' on what pretensions I am ignorant.

The variety of views that agitate the Mind of Brant are to me apparent in his conversation. I have taken great care that he shall not find any reason for his defection from the British Interests in my Conduct tho' he has certainly taken very unjustifiable liberties to misrepresent the proceedings of this Government to the Agents of the United States with the professed views of engagin Great Britain in a War, in which he constantly asserts she ought to assist the Indians.

I am as you may suppose, Sir, anxious for the important Event of this Winter; but I have so long anticipated its consequences that I can add nothing further upon the Subject, than that the Establishments the Military and Civil posts, & the Force which I have mentioned to you as necessary for the safeguard & protection of this province, the Bulwark of the British America, derive additional strength from the necessity of awing the different Indian Nations who shall reside within the Kings Dominions from an Attempt on the Settlements, & of combining the force & increasing & regulating that attachment which may one day be essentially necessary to the Interest of His Majesty and the British Empire. I have the Honor to be with the most perfect Respect, Sir,

Your most Obedient & most humble St.

JG Simcoe.

The Right Honble

Henry Dundas

One of His Majesty's principal Secretaries

of State &c. &c. &c.

Letter, Pilkington to Simcoe, 7 July 1794, in the Canadian Public Archives Manuscript Collection.

Fort Miamis, 7th. July 1794.

Sir,

It is unnecessary for me to engage Your Excellency's attention by a recital of the conflict between the Indians and Americans on the 30th. of last Month; the results of it, how ever favorable to the former, is by no means of that moment we were taught to expect from so general an Assembly of them, and I am apprehensive, will impede but little the progress of the latter: indeed, upon reflecting that the Indians have wholly dispersed in consequence of it, the occurrence is greatly to be lamented, as the Americans will no doubt avail themselves of the scattered state of their opponents, and though they may suspend for the present a further advancement into this Country they are left with an opportunity of establishing themselves firmly in it.

In consequence of former alarms here, we encompassed ourselves with an Abbatis of fallen trees, and now, we are accomplishing what is requisite for our Defence to be from the Fort; the present state of the work I will endeavour to give Your Excellency some idea of, and with the assistance of the inclosed Plans, to express my future intention. The General form of the work and the manner in which I have occupied the ground, Your Excellency will perceive by the Plan of the outline which I have traced on a survey of the position. The plan of the Forts exhibits the disposition of the several Buildings

the Barracks forming a part of the Rampart, and are the Lining of it; they are roofed with Logs 12 Inches thick, and those on the longer faces of the work, have Loop-holes for firing in the reverse. The Bastions have casemated Flanks, and the whole interior part below, of each Bastion, may be considered as a casemate serving for a secure lodgement of Stores. The Bastions will be somewhat superior to the other parts of the work, and each of their Platforms will be capable of receiving Four Guns which may be directed variously each Bastion having Six Embrasures. The Flat Bastion on the water front, I have not raised with earth higher than the Platform of it, as I purpose the remaining part to be of Log-work, (as represented in the Gabbion) pierced with Loop-holes and Port-holes and to have a Machicoule Fire; proposing by this a perfect defence for the Water Front with a formidable Battery commanding the River and opposite shore, this work being but little advanced, is not exposed to view from either Flank. I have availed myself of a hollow in the ground, before the left Face of the Ravelin, by making a covered Passage under the Glacis for a communication with any work on the adjacent rising ground, and it gives easy and secure access in receiving of Stores into the Fort from the side of the River.

The present state of this work is such, that in four days from hence, the Body of the place will consist of an elevated parapet of Earth, the casemates of the Bastions and Flanks perfectly formed, the whole completely fraised and surrounded by the ditch requisite

on the Land-side. The Barracks on the Water Front are in great forwardness, and the cascemated Flanks ready for receiving of Cannon.

The Works proposed by Your Excellency for Turtle Island have long since been finished. Only part of the Stores designed for this Plan, have been deposited there, the principal cause for the whole supply not being sent as directed, was, I believe the Report of the Americans having taken possession of Presque Isle, there might have been an impropriety in entrusting too much upon the Island, with so few to defend it, while the Americans could approach by the Lake with facility.

I have not lost any time in forwarding the services desired by Your Excellency, but the apprehensions of some, with the ill health of others, have deprived me of so many of the better order of my workmen, as to affect my progress materially; Mr. Adye has been for some time at Detroit endeavouring to obtain more assistance, but as yet without success.

The men belonging to Your Excellency's Corps have been of great service to me, they all experience at this time a state of health we have not been accustomed to here, I have an exception to make in George Robinson, who has received a severe cut with an axe on the joint of a knee. I avail

myself of Dr. Wright's Departure from hence to Detroit to send him there where he will be able to obtain more suitable nourishment than this place affords.

Every persuasive argument has been made to prevail on the Indians not to desert their Great Father, and to leave him unprotected by them; but all in vain; they promise a speedy return and the several Nations have left runners at the Rapids to be dispatched for them in case of any pressing occasion.

If no circumstance requires my particular attendance here I purpose taking my departure before the end of the present month.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient

humble Servant,

Robert Pilkington.

His Excellency

Colonel Simcoe.

Letter, Pilkington to Simcoe, 27 Aug. 1794 in the Manuscript Collection of the Canadian Public Archives.

Fort Miamis, 27th Aug. 1794.

Sir,

I would have embraced the favorable opportunity which offered, by Major Campbell's Despatches to Your Excellency, of communicating the recent Transaction which took place on this spot, had I conceived a repetition of any occurrence would have been avoided by me, and that I was then making every arrangement to admit of my departure from home to have the honor of presenting myself to Your Excellency. The arrival of Captain Bunbury causes a duration in my intention and leads me to advert to his instructions with regard to the further occupying of Turtle Island. Conceiving Your Excellency may be influenced by the very great change of affairs in this quarter, even in the prosecution of those services desired from me, I have for the present, with the concurrence of Major Campbell, presumed to suspend the proceeding with any further establishment there, as the assistance of Captain Bunbury's detachment will be of great moment at this place, from the declining state of that of the 24th, Regiment and of persons in my employ; for I cannot but imagine Your Excellency anxious to have the Post completed. The service lately required from me have been wholly foreign to the prosecution of the Work, but of that effect

as I hope will plead favorably in my behalf. By all the desertions from the Americans to us we have reason to conclude General Wayne was decidedly for attacking the Post, until he had reconnoitred it fully in person. We had mounted on each Bastion. One nine, Two six, and one three pounders on the water Battery two nine pounders and one encamted Flanks were supplied by two Cochorns mounted as Howitzers, and two Swivels; yet all these probably would have availed us but little had he been possessed of Cannon, for our parapet in many places was not arrived at the requisite thickness to resist them; all I can say is, Appearances were in our favor.

I may have been more extensive in my operations than was originally designed, if so, they have been with a reference to the power to be opposed, and a strict adherence to the objects presented to me by Your Excellency. The difficulties of accomplishing works in such a detached situation as this, unprovided with a necessary establishment, are numerous, and the dreadful calamity which has attended us all demands a serious mitigation for any non-performance. With these circumstances full in view, let me request Your Excellency with the goodness to offer somewhat more on the nature and extent of the Works for Turtle Island, should any still be thought expedient. The two log-houses there are connected by a Picketing and the movable batteries ready for an immediate disposition.

I beg leave to intrude upon Your Excellency from the peculiarity of some services here, with observing that Colonel England obtained a considerable number of persons, under the direction of several Gentlemen of Detroit, to give their assistance at this place, the principal object to be obtained by them, was the clearing away the wood from around the Fort, but the near approaches of General Wayne's Army shortly after their arrival, prevented us from deriving that benefit from their labours we otherwise should have experienced. The payment of them are here for retention, and moving from place to place than the utility they have been of with respect to forwarding the work. These people were by the promise of Colonel England to receive One Dollar a day per man, and as the payments were demanded from me by their conductors, I have conceived myself justifiable in defraying the several charges amounting to Three hundred and forty seven Pounds, Three shillings and Nine Pence Quebec Currency, but feel myself at a loss under what head to consider the Expense.

At the time my numbers were so considerably increased, I obtained the assistance of Lieutenant Givens, who had the goodness to act in the capacity of Overseer of the Works, I hope Your Excellency will have no objection to my continuing him as such.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your Excellency's most obedient and faithful Servant.

Robert Pilkington.

His Excellency

Letter, Simcoe to (probably) Pillington, 5 Sept. 1794 in the Manuscript Collection of the Canadian Public Archives.

Sept. 5th, 1794.

Sir:-

I had written more than one letter to you which the sudden variations of affairs rendered obsolete before I had an opportunity of sending them.

It certainly was with no inconsiderable degree of surprise that I found the Works at the Miamis Fort to have been so very incomplete after the report I had received from you of their forwardness. I am extremely sorry to find that the sickness of the troops and artificers has afforded too good a reason for the unexpected delay, be this as it may. It is evident that the very respectable appearance of the Work and the good countenance of the Garrison were the only inducements that prevented Lieutenant Wayne from assaulting it and which I see no reason to disbelieve was both his intentions and his orders.

You must certainly lose no time in finishing the work agreeably to the original design and those ideas which I communicated to you in our various conversations on the subject. Not a moment must be lost in completing the Parapet,

which you intimate not to be of its due thickness and I again repeat to you the Works must be so erected as to defy assault internally as well as externally, to be constructed so as to repulse it. I most totally disapprove of the least extension on your plans beyond what was originally designed, as they cannot nor ought to be spared for Garrisons. I must beg the lines of Logs of Palisades may be carried down to the River.

In regard to Turtle Island it must be so fortified as to be able by guns &c., to maintain itself during the Winter in case any attempts shall be made over the sea, either by assault or Cannon. This of course, may be the last work to be finished, but I expect to receive orders or to give them relative to Fort Lennult. My idea on that part I shall transmit to Lieutenant Colonel England the first opportunity.

I am anxious to know if Wayne stops at the Chains and fortifies in such a manner as to menace a return; if so it may be proper to send from hence twelve pounders to replace your nine and carronades instead of the swivels, under the idea, that he will bring with him such guns as his knowledge of what you possess at the present moment may require.

I expect every exertion to be made to complete the work as I shall not continue for any time a Man of the 5th Regiment

or Queen's Rangers in the Detroit District. We must look to Oswego.

The President has proclaimed and Mifflin has summoned the States of Pennsylvania to meet in order to embody the Militia to proceed against the people in the vicinity of Fort Pitt who to 6000 resist the Excise Laws, and indeed the Federal Government. This may possibly draw the attention of Wayne to that Quarter but I shall see that he does not extend his views at the Alloghany to Presque Isle.

Truly yours,

J. G. Simcoe

P. S. Lt. Hamo's Victory over Major Campbell's judgment will prevent a war. I hold it certain.

Letter, Pilkington to Littlehales, in Manuscripts Collection, Canadian Public Archives.

Niagara, 19th. Nov. 1794.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you, in compliance with the desire you expressed this day by letter, of obtaining information for His Excellency Colonel Simcoe relative the Services left unfinished at Fort Miami, and those I desired Lieutenant Cooper to proceed with; that the Buildings, by which it is intended the curtain between the two Bastions should be lined, are yet to be executed, and as they are designed to retain the parapet there, its due thickness of Earth was like wise requisite to complete several other parts of the Parapet.

The remaining services unperformed in the body of the work are: The planking and giving additional strength to the floors of the Bastions. The covering the Bake-house and Planking the water Battery. The several inferior services for the retention of the parapet in the Intervals between the buildings The gates to form the connection of the several buildings for the internal security of the place.

Without the body of the work, there are the Bridges to be made, the parapet of the Ravelin to be raised, and the second Block-house in the ditch to be placed, and until such time as

the necessary supplies of earth are taken from the Ditch the stockade designed to be planted at the foot of the counters-carp must be delayed.

As my instructions were to attend particularly to the covering of the Troops, as also Lieutenant Cooper's to have the same service solely in view, I conceived, immediately the Fourth Building which the workmen were then finishing, should be accomplished, it would be advisable to postpone for this year, the two remaining buildings and erect habitable temporary accomodations instead of them, and mining the same part of the parapet they were intended to do, therefore directed Lieutenant Cooper to pursue this idea without loss of time: from these services he will proceed, by order of Colonel England in fitting up the Men's Barracks with Berths, and making the necessary proportion of Breach Furniture for the Post. He will afterwards attend to the finishing the interior parts of the work, which will furnish sufficient employment for his establishment of workmen during the winter.

In regard to the several point necessary to be considered in the perfecting the defence of Fort Miamis, as I have referred them to the Commanding Engineer for the assistance of his opinion, I must entreat I may hereafter be permitted

to add what my be essential for the completion of the work.

I am, dear Sir, with great regard,

Your most obedient humble

Servant,

Robert Pilkington.

R. B. Littlehales Esq.

From the MSS COLL. OF THE CANADIAN PUBLIC ARCHIVES.

Detroit May 1st 1795.

Value of Materials required by the Engineers Department for putting up Births in the Barracks at the Post on the Miamis River, demanded the 12th November 1794 - - - - - -

No. 1.		Materials		£	s	d
1,200	Feet, 4 In. square	Pine Scantling	at 2½	12	10	
240	1½ In.	Pine Boards, 13 Feet long	1/10 3/4	22	15	
240	1 1/4 In.	do do	1/7½	19	10	
6000	20 dy Nails	say Lbs 120	1/3	8	10	
		Currency 5/" £		62	5	

No. 2.		Materials				
		Barracks Furniture -				
225	Feet 3½ In.	square Pine Scantling	2½	2	6	10½
70	2 In.	Pine Plank 10 Feet long	1/8	5	5	
85	1½ In.	Do. Boards Do	1/3		18	9
900	30 dy	Nails say Lbs 36.	1/3	2	5	
400	20 dy	Do say Lbs 8.	1/3		10	
		Currency 5/"	£	16	11	10½

		Recapitulation Estimates	£	s	d
No. 1	Amount		62	5	
2	Do		16	11	10½
		Currency 5/" £	78	16	10½

Thomas Reynolds

_____ Store Keeper

From the Manuscript Collection of the Canadian Public Archives.

Delivered from His Majestys Stores at Detroit on account of the requisitions No. 1 & 2 on the Foregoing Page in November and December last 1794

			£	£	d
Nails -	30 lbs - 35 lb - at 1/3		2	3	9
	20 lbs - 81 lb - at 1/3		5	1	3
1000 Feet Pine Scanthing 4 Inches Square		/ 2½	18	8	4
300 Pine Plank 1½ Inch 10 feet		1/ 6 3/4	22	16	3
50 Pine Boards 1 Inch do		1/3	3	2	6
		5/1 £	51	12	1

NB: See the above Articles in Lieut. Coopers receipt of the 24th December 1794 -

Thomas Reynolds

_____ Store Keeper.